

Characterization of P3HT-FWCNT thin film for photovoltaic solar cell application

1. Abstract

The global share of photovoltaic (PV) technologies in the electricity and energy production still remain marginal today and is likely to remain this way for a long period of time especially in the poor developing countries [1]. The evidence of the limited global impact of PV is marked by the increasing market share of fossil fuels in the generation of electricity [2]. Carbon nanotubes (CNT) have emerged as one of the leading additives for improving the thermoelectric properties of organic materials due to their unique structure and excellent electronic transport properties [3]. In this study poly(3-hexylthiophene) and few-walled carbon nanotubes (P3HT-FWCNT) at different ratios were investigated for the purpose of improving P3HT absorption and conductivity for applications in organic solar cells.

The films were characterized using the X-ray diffraction (XRD), ultra violet to visible (UV-Vis) spectrophotometer, photoluminescence (PL) intensity, field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), energy-dispersive spectroscopy (EDS), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) and current-voltage (I-V) characterization.

2. Experimental

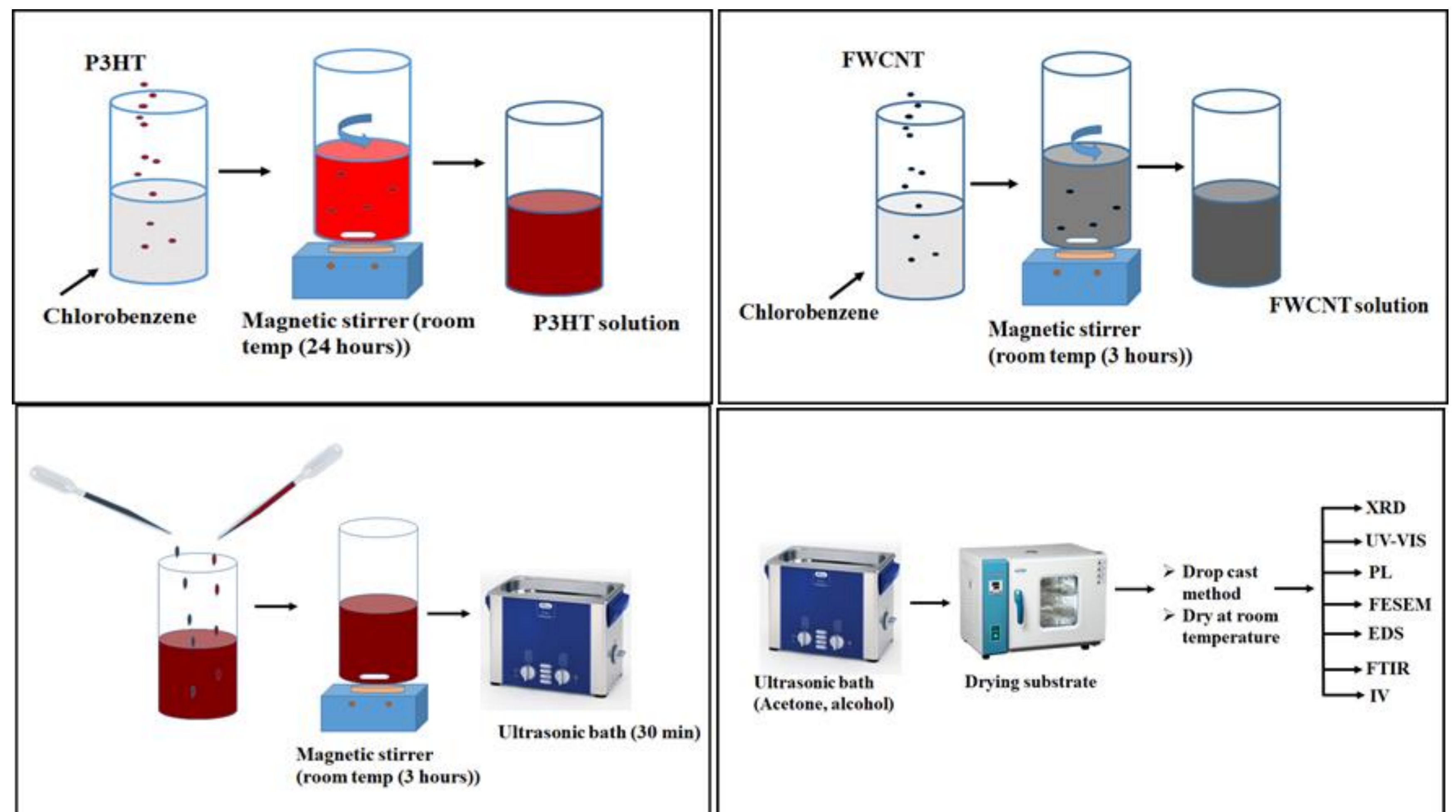


Fig. 1: Schematic diagram of P3HT-FWCNT preparation process

3. Results

XRD Analysis

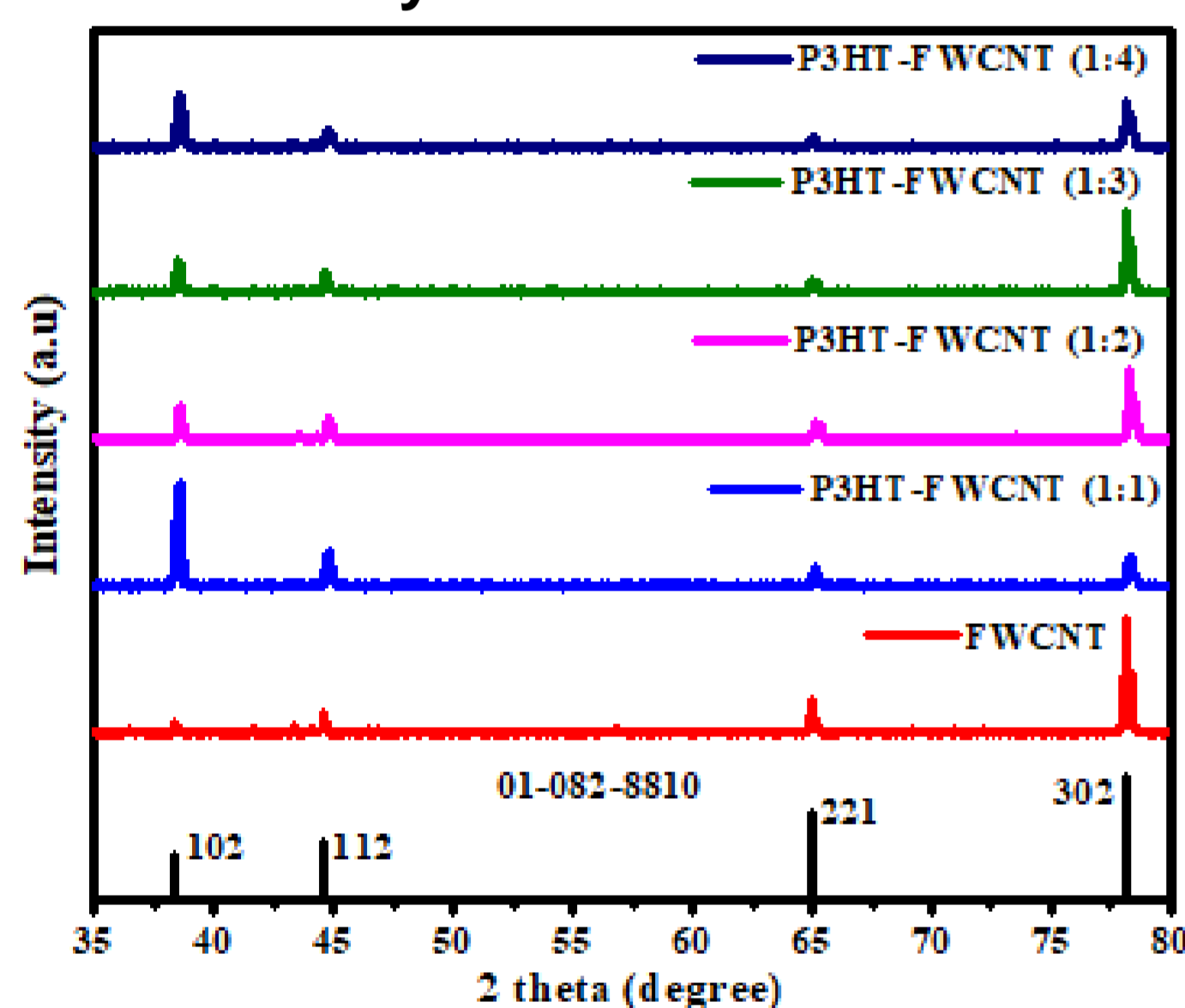


Fig. 2: XRD patterns of FWCNT and P3HT-FWCNT at different ratios.

Optical properties

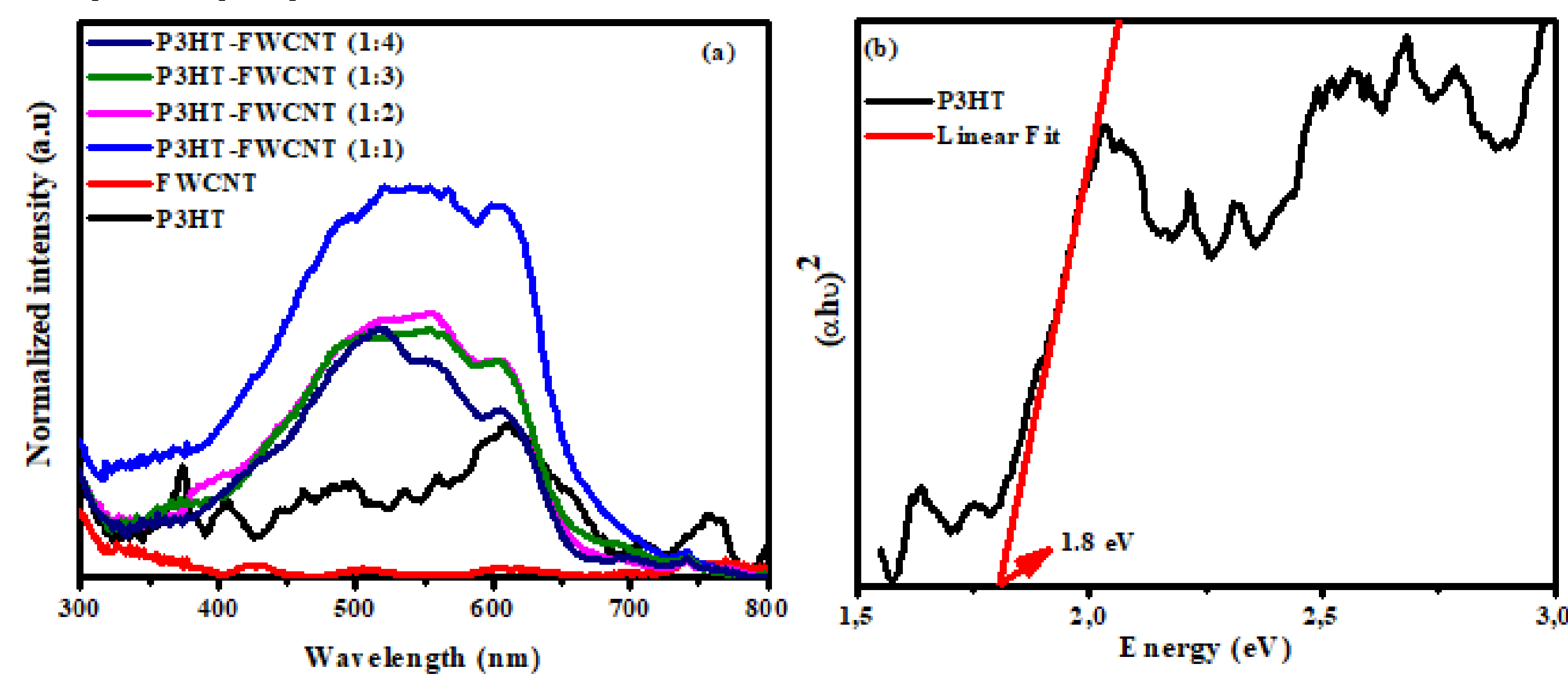


Fig.3: (a) P3HT, FWCNT and P3HT-FWCNT at different ratios (b) Tau²C plot of P3HT

SAMPLE NAME	BANDGAP (eV)
FWCNT	2.7
P3HT	1.8
P3HT-FWCNT (1:1)	1.8
P3HT-FWCNT (1:2)	1.9
P3HT-FWCNT (1:3)	1.9
P3HT-FWCNT (1:4)	1.9

Table 1: Bandgap of prepared films

Photoluminescence (PL) properties

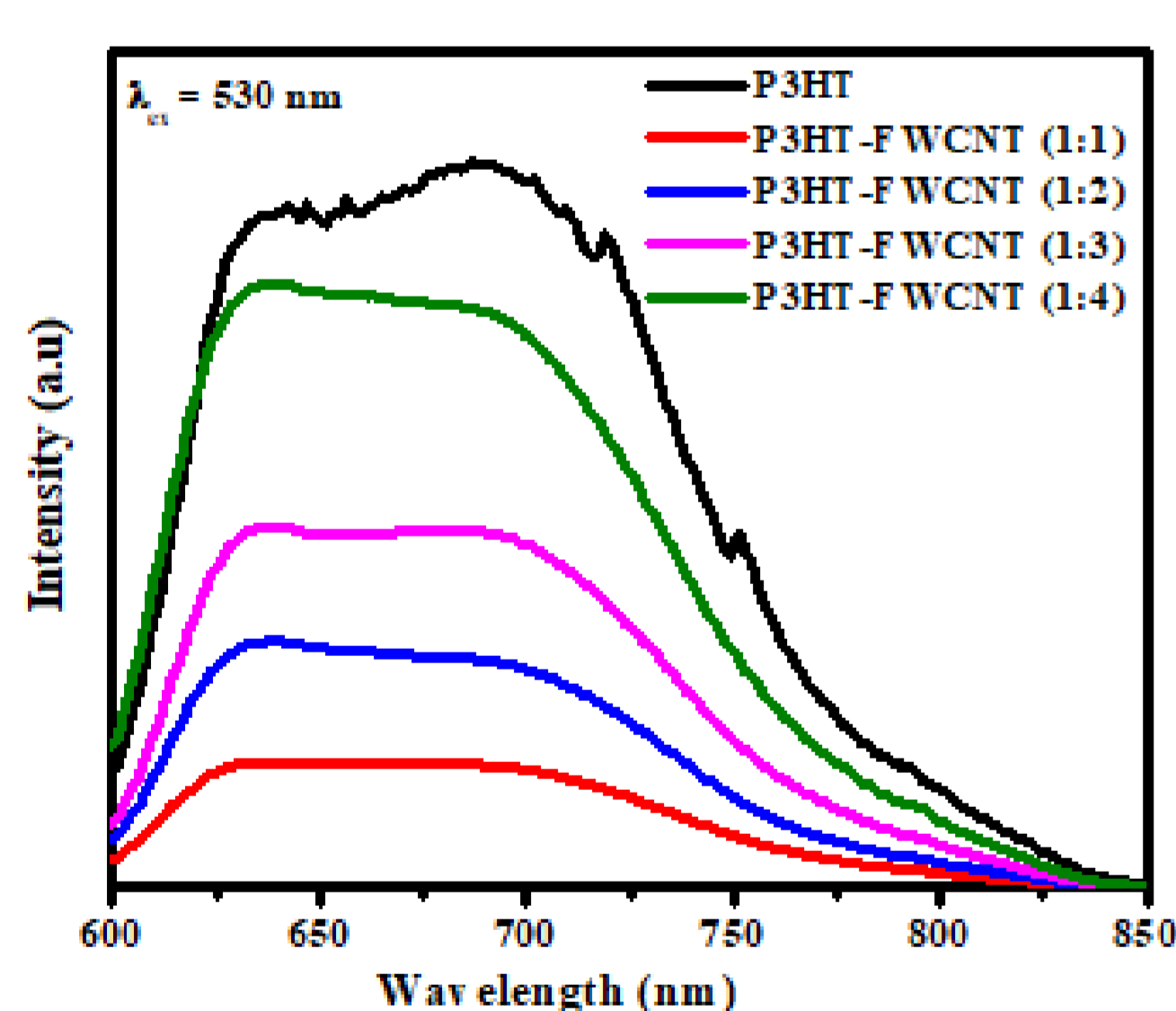


Fig.4: PL spectra of P3HT and P3HT-FWCNT at different ratios

FESEM and EDS Analysis

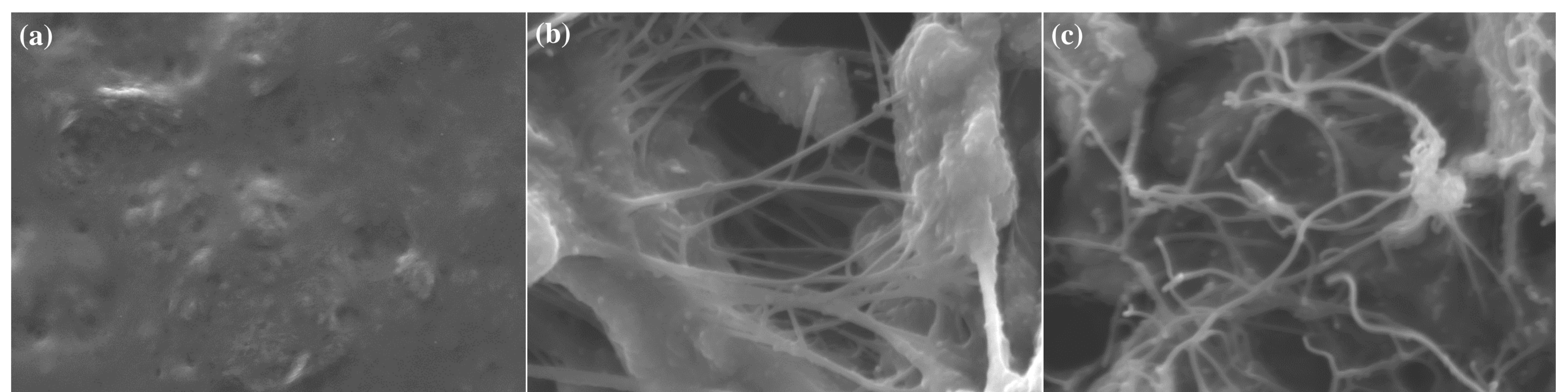


Fig.5: FESEM images (a) P3HT (b) FWCNT (c) P3HT-FWCNT (1:1)

EDS

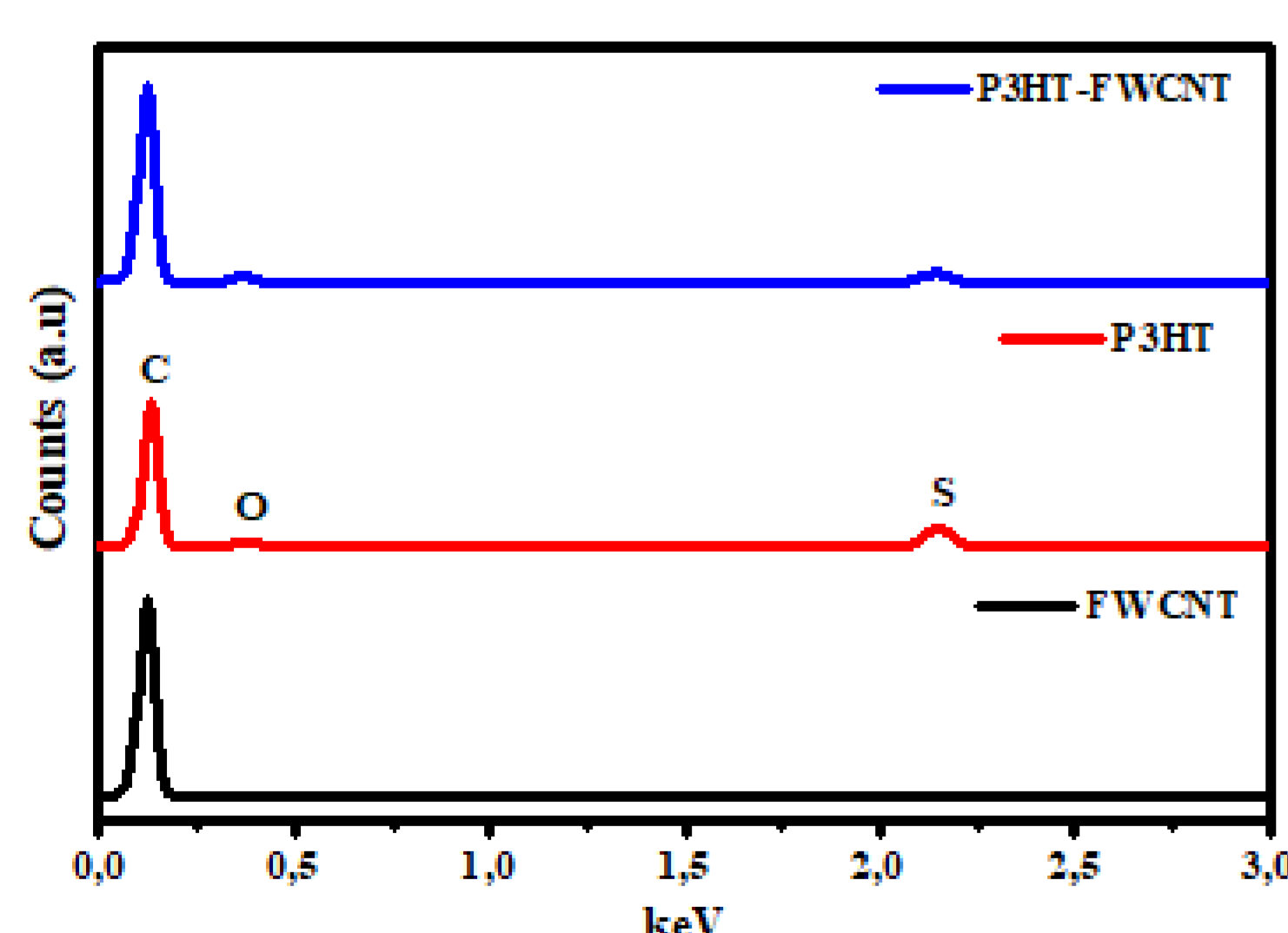


Fig.6: EDS spectra of FWCNT, P3HT and P3HT-FWCNT (1:1)

FTIR

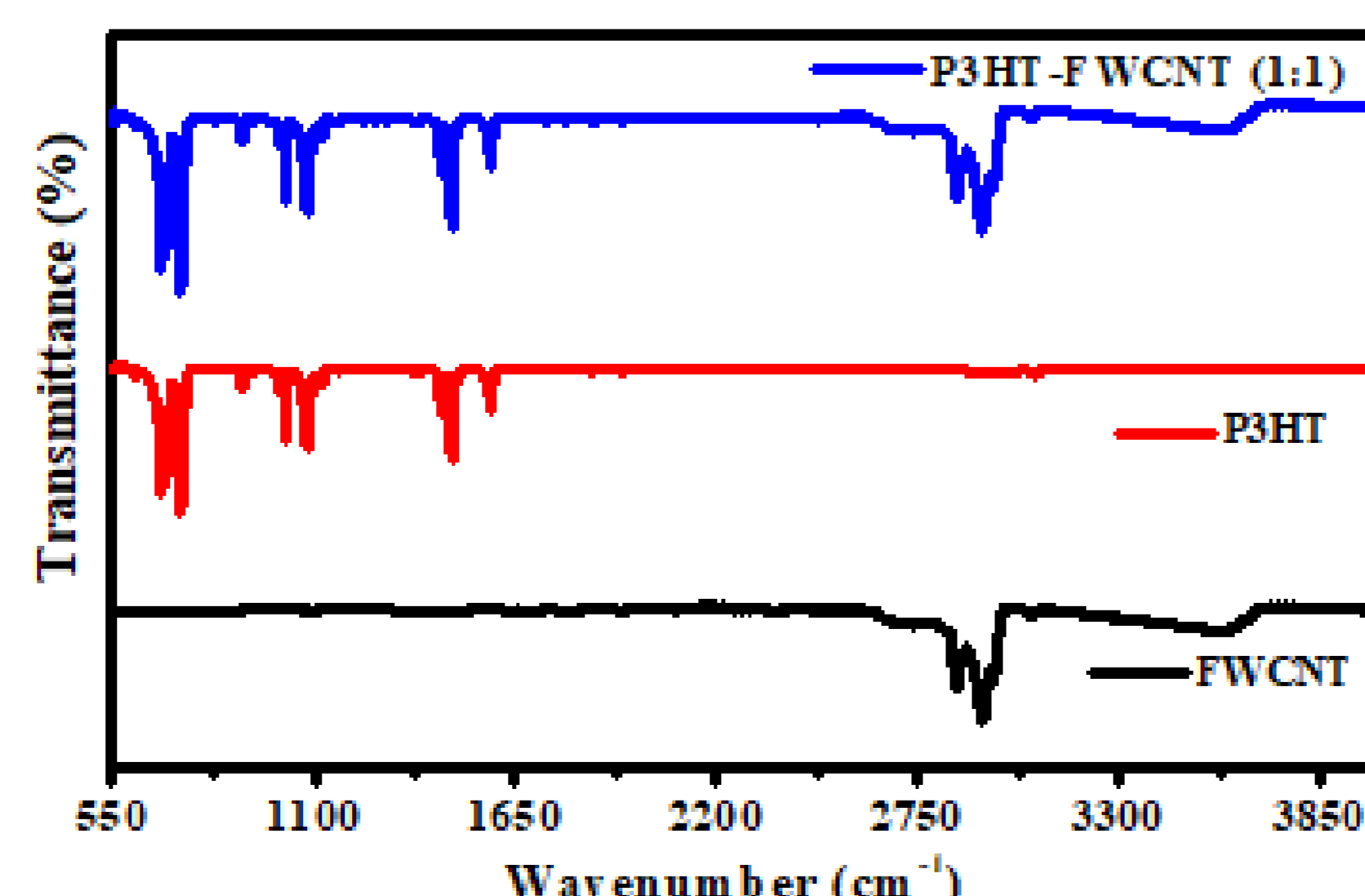


Fig.7: FTIR spectra of FWCNT, P3HT and P3HT-FWCNT (1:1)

I-V Characterization

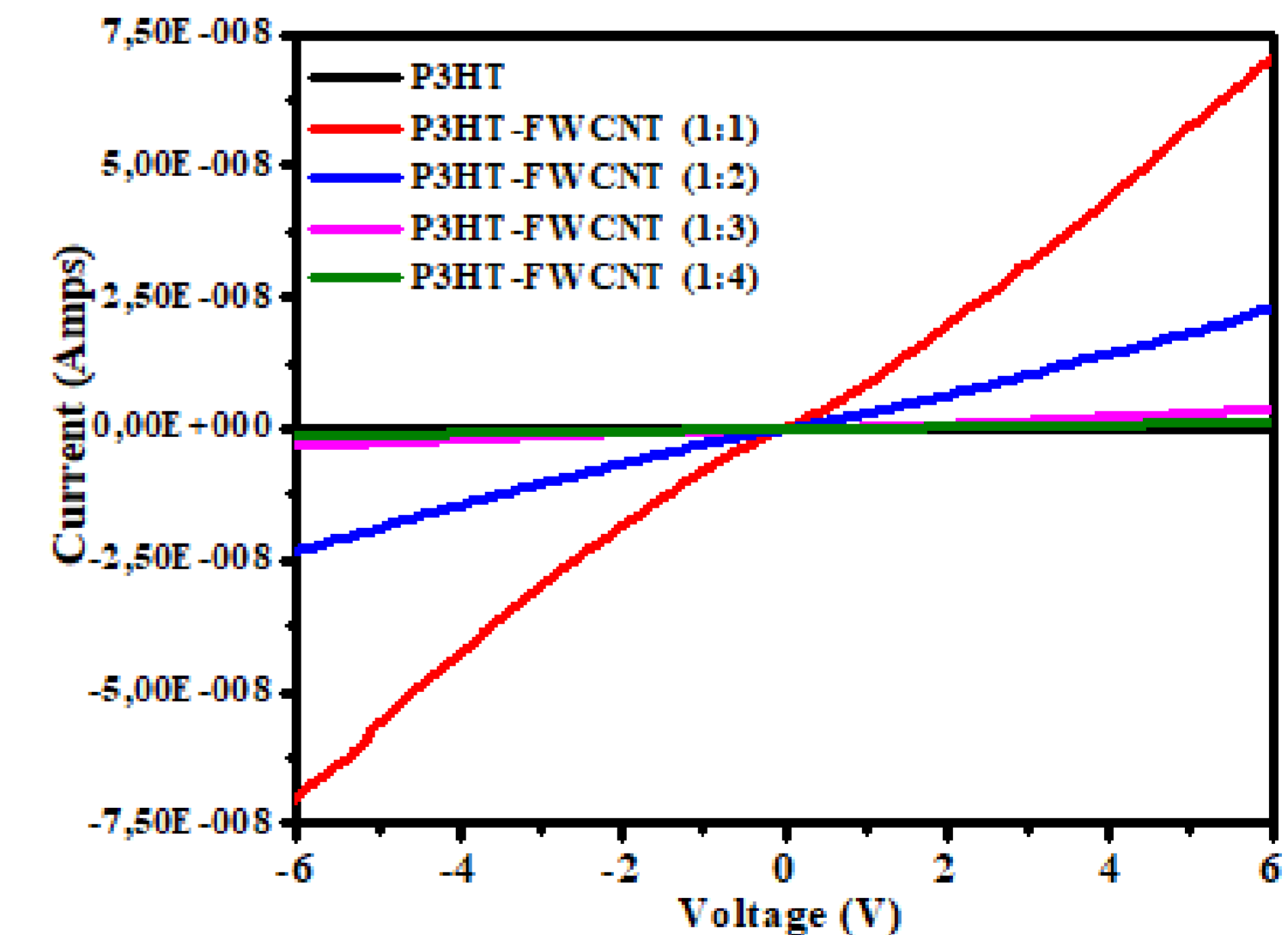


Fig.8: I-V characteristic spectra of P3HT and P3HT-FWCNT at different ratios

4. Conclusion

- XRD results revealed that all samples have a cubic structure.
- UV-Vis showed that P3HT-FWCNT (1:1) have the highest absorption and it also quenches the P3HT intensity even more in PL, reducing the electron-hole recombination.
- The disordered structure of FWCNT was observed from the FESEM.
- EDS confirmed the incorporation of P3HT in FWCNT.
- FTIR confirmed the P3HT and FWCNT vibration modes and I-V characterization showed an improvement in conductivity.

5. Reference

- [1] E.R. Rwenyagila, *Int. J. Photoenergy*, (2017) 1–12.
- [2] N. Grossiord, M.J. Kroon, R. Andriessen, P.W.N. Blom, *Org. Electron*, 13 (2012) 432–456.
- [3] S. Qu, M. Wang, Y. Chen, Q. Yao, L. Chen, *RSC Adv.* 8 (2018) 33855–33863